

# YEAR END SALE OF SUITS AND COATS

If you have kept in touch with the march of events in our Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Department, you will immediately recognize in the YEAR END SALE OF SUITS AND COATS to secure charming styles and qualities at remarkable low prices.

## WOMEN'S CHARMING SUITS

This sale brings an opportunity to you to buy the season's latest styles at a decided saving in price.

**ALL SUITS ONE-THIRD OFF DURING THIS YEAR END CLEAN UP.**

## FALL AND WINTER COATS

This sale comes right at the time when you had about decided to buy your winter Coat.

Printzess Coats, \$17.50, now.....	\$12.00
Printzess Coats, \$20.00, now.....	\$14.00
Printzess Coats, \$25.00 and \$28.00, now.....	\$20.00
Printzess Coats, \$35.00, now.....	\$25.00
Printzess Coats, \$45.00, now.....	\$30.00

**SAVE ON FURS FROM 33 1/3% TO 50% BY PURCHASING NOW.**

**FLETCHER'S**  
THE STORE THAT PAYS NO RENT

## The New Weaves And Shades

offer a wide selection for your Suit or O'coat

Combined with the sterling quality of the Yonke-Coffman Tailoring Co. standard, insure your clothes will be a pleasure to wear. Let us have your order today for that new Suit.

**The Yonke - Coffman Tailoring Co.**  
Clarksburg's Best Tailors.  
130 FOURTH ST.

## Dr. H. B. Bridgeman DENTIST

**ALL WORK GUARANTEED**  
Rooms 1 and 2, Elk-bridge Bldg. Glen Elk.  
CLARKSBURG, W. Va

## Engraving

Visiting Cards  
Reception Cards  
Invitations  
Announcements  
Monogram Stationery  
Very highest class work at reasonable prices.

**ASK TO SEE SAMPLES**  
The Daily Telegram  
CLARKSBURG

## DO IT NOW

"HAVE YOUR PLUMBING SPENCERIZED"

**H. A. Spencer**  
SQUARE DEAL PLUMBING  
Latstetter Building  
Bell Phone 721

## MILLINERY SPECIALS

One lot of attractive stylish hats, black and colors.  
**\$1.00 Each**  
While They Last.

**M. E. Black - Krohme**  
"THE MILLINER"  
Gore Block Pike Street  
Room 12, Second Floor

## Cheap John Jewelry Company

Bargains in unredeemed Watches, Clock, Jewelry and Musical Instruments.  
We make a specialty of Repairing Watches and Clocks with a Two-Year Guarantee.  
U KNOW ME  
**Cheap John**

## HATS

We have them all at HALF PRICE. It will pay you to call.

**Finnell & Mulheran**  
THE QUALITY SHOP  
Opposite Postoffice.

## THE HASKIN LETTER

The Bureau of Engraving & Printing  
II.—How Stamps and Money are Made  
By Frederick J. Haskin.

It is safe to say that few persons, with the exception of stamp collectors, could describe the designs upon any three United States postage stamps, and that still fewer have any appreciation of their artistic value. Yet the designs upon our postage stamps, and also those upon all of our national paper currency, are the work of some of the most skilled practitioners in the world of the art of engraving upon steel. Formerly it was the only way of reproducing pictures in the press, engraving has now been largely superseded by cheap mechanical processes, and the best engravers find almost their only employment in such work as that required by our government.

The place where these designs originate is a spacious and brilliantly lighted room in the new building of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, under the shadow of the Washington monument. The offices of the superintendent of the department and of the official designer, who makes the drawings, open upon this main room. Down one side of it is a long row of massive desks, each having a slanting roof of its own, set with a groundless pane, so that the light which falls upon top of the desk is soft and uniform. At each of these desks sits an engraver, bent over his task, wholly absorbed. They remind one of nothing so much as of pictures of medieval monks at work upon illuminated manuscripts. In the midst of a humming factory with a tremendous output, this one room has an atmosphere of serene and time-defying patience, which seems to belong to another day, as indeed does the art which is practiced there. The modern world of hurry and quick results might well take a lesson from those precise and patient toilers, who work from four to eight months upon the space of a single postage stamp, carving with the free hand designs as fine and intricate as the tracery of veins in the wing of a beetle.

The engraving is done upon plates of annealed steel with a finely tempered tool. No one man completes a design. The workers are classified as portrait, script, square letter and ornamental engravers, and each is confined to his specialty, in which he has the highest imaginable skill.

The completed plate for a stamp or bill is hardened, and a disk of soft steel is run over it under high mechanical pressure, producing a bas-relief of the design. This, in turn, is also hardened, and by the same mechanical process, an exact replica of the original design is impressed upon another plate of soft steel, which, after being properly tempered is used for the actual printing. Thus the design may be reproduced a great many times without having recourse to the original which was engraved by hand. The design of the common two cent stamp has been made by hand but once, although a great many of the plates have been worn out by the millions and millions of printing which have been necessary. Both these processes and those used in printing are practically identical for stamps and bills.

The paper upon which they are printed is made by private firms under government supervision. It reaches the bureau sealed, and all of it is carefully receipted and accounted for. A certain amount of paper is issued for each printing, and if any of this is lost, the employees of the department where it disappears are compelled to pay for it at its face value. This is a necessary part of the elaborate system by which the stamps and money are safeguarded.

The paper first goes to the wetting room, and when it has absorbed exactly the right amount of moisture is sent to the department where the faces are printed. In the case of stamps, this is done upon what are called "four plate power presses," which simultaneously perform the operations of inking the plates, wiping off the superfluous ink, polishing the plates with chalk, and making the actual impression. The machine requires only the services of a man who polishes the plates with his hands as they pass him, a girl who lays the sheets of paper upon the plates, and another who takes them off.

When two hundred sheets have been printed, they are counted and dried and put through a hydraulic press to give them a smooth surface. They are then gummed by being passed under a glass roller bathed in dextrine; and they then pass through a machine which breaks the gum into numerous little cracked particles, so that the stamps will not curl. The gummed stamps are placed in a drying chamber which does its work in thirty seconds; they are then perforated upon a rotary perforator, and after being counted and packed, are ready for shipment.

In the printing of bills there are two complications of this process. In the first place, they have to be printed upon both sides, and in the second place, at least two-fifths of the backs are required by law to be printed on hand presses, and all of the faces must be printed in that way. This peculiar law was passed by Congress as a compromise with the plate printers who opposed the abolishment of hand presses because it would throw a certain number of men out of work, and also on the ground that each of the bills could not be printed with as much perfection by machinery as by hand. The law provides that one-fifth more of the backs may be printed by power every year, so that in time all of the backs will be printed that way; but a special act of Congress will be necessary before the faces of the bills may be printed by machinery.

On most of the machines, motors have been attached to the hand presses, so that although the printer still removes the plate after each printing, and inks, wipes and polishes it by hand, the press itself is turned by machinery. A girl is employed in placing the sheets upon the plate and removing them after the impression has been made.

The press itself is a great metal cylinder which passes over the plate

with a perfectly uniform pressure. The advocates of printing by hand claim that only the human touch can regulate this pressure in such a manner as to obtain the best results. For printing the percentage of backs that may be produced by power, the same kind of four plate power presses are used as in printing stamps. The only important difference is that the bills are printed in sheets of four each, instead of four hundred, as in the case of stamps.

After both sides of the notes have been printed, they are sent to the examination room, where experts go over them for imperfections. The slightest flaw in the printing causes the rejection of the bill. Each workman is permitted a certain percentage of errors—usually two per cent—and all errors above this amount must be paid for at the face value of the note printed. Needless to say, this regulation is conducive to the utmost care on the part of employees.

All of the presses are equipped with devices which register each printing. The printers must give a receipt for all of the sheets they handle, and these receipts must tally with the record of the register. Thus, responsibility for loss is carried directly to the individual.

The last stage in the production of bills consists in the separation of the sheets into bills, the stamping of them with the serial number and the seal of the government, and the collating of them into groups. All of these processes are accomplished by a single machine, which is the invention of Joseph E. Ralph, the director of the bureau.

Since the money is here perfected and becomes legal tender, this department must be conducted with the utmost care. Visitors are not allowed upon this floor except by special permission of the director, which is, however, generally extended to those seriously studying the work of the bureau.

You are led down a long aisle, with small iron cages on either side. In each of these cages is locked one of the machines that perfects the money, and the three persons who operate it. They are not allowed to leave their posts at any time during the day, and any loss can, of course, be traced immediately to the cage where it occurred. It is strictly a system which creates honesty by absolutely removing temptation. There are literally millions of dollars in sight all of the time. Bills of large denominations leap from the wonderful little machines in a steady stream. But it would be impossible to take or steal one of those bills and escape detection as to which the light from a star.

Just outside of each cage stands a tall chest of narrow drawers, much like those in which thread is kept in a department store. These are filled with the completed money, which is ready to be packed and sent out for circulation.

A numerical statement of the daily output of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing is not impressive, because the numbers are so large that the average person cannot conceive them. Thus forty million postage stamps are manufactured every day, and sent to 60,000 postoffices. A more vivid idea of their amount is conveyed by a calculation made by Director Ralph that this daily output, if spread out flat, would cover eight acres of land, or placed end to end would make a chain 703 miles long.

## FROST BITE

Decimates the Turkish Army  
Posted in Lebanon Mountains North of Palestine.

(Correspondence of Associated Press).  
LONDON, Dec. 28.—Turkish troops posted in the Lebanon mountains, north of Palestine, are suffering severely from unusually hard winter weather, according to British advices from Cairo. Considerable numbers of troops, which are poorly provided with clothing, are said to have died from exposure, and cases of frostbite have decimated the army.

Lebanon is being strongly occupied by the Turks, the number of troops in the province being estimated at 150,000. In Syria proper there are 80,000 troops. The Turkish officials are said to be endeavoring to secure alliances with various native tribes, but so far their efforts have been without success.

## WE DO

Watch and Jewelry Repairing at very low prices.  
**ALL WORK GUARANTEED.**

## CAPLAN,

The Jeweler Who aims to Please.  
318 W. Pike St.

FOR RENT—January 5th, new seven room house, near New High School on Lee street. Sturm & Wilson, 340 West Main St.

**ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.**  
Notice is hereby given that on the fifth day of January, 1915, at eleven o'clock a. m., at the front door of the court house of Harrison county, at Clarksburg, West Virginia, I will offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand on the day of sale, the following personal property, a part of the estate of George W. Southern, deceased: Ten (10) shares of the capital stock of G. W. Southern and Sons, Inc., a corporation, each of said shares being fully paid and of the par value of one hundred (100) dollars; Thirty (30) shares of the capital stock of Clarksburg Board of Trade Land Company, a corporation, each of said shares being fully paid and of the par value of one hundred (100) dollars.  
BRUCE T. SOUTHERN,  
Administrator of the estate of George W. Southern, deceased.



## ADAMSTON, W. VA. HOUSES AND VACANT LOT

One two story frame slate roof dwelling, six rooms, bath, two outside porches, situate on tri-angle lot,

**\$2800.00**

An old house, two story frame slate roof, in good condition, eleven rooms,

**\$2900.00**

Vacant lot adjoining

**\$400.00**

and small lot in the rear

**\$150.00**

It will pay you to investigate this lot at once.

**The Willison & Dennison Co.**

REAL ESTATE BROKER  
General Insurance Agent  
Goff Bldg., Clarksburg

## More Money

Do not forget to put every idle dollar to your credit in the Bank promptly where it will grow at Interest. Why take the great risk of speculation? Start an account with us.

## The West Virginia Bank

WALDO CORNER, CLARKSBURG  
GEORGE L. DUNCAN, President.  
R. A. FARLAND, Cashier  
L. D. GRIFFIN, Asst. Cashier

## UNION DENTISTS

320 W. PIKE STREET

Next Door to Pike News Co. BOTH PHONES

Abnormal teeth or the absence of part of the teeth may cause NERVOUSNESS, HEADACHES, and a broken down system as well as bad facial appearance.



Teeth extracted without pain, 25c.  
Fillings, silver, 50c and up. Crown and bridge work, \$4.00 and \$5.00 per tooth.

A full set of teeth, \$8.00 and a 10-year written guarantee.

**MODERN DENTISTRY AT MODERATE PRICES IS OUR AXIOM.**

## THE EASIEST WAY

to be sure of clothes value is to come here first. It's the best way, too. Woolens and tailoring are right in every detail—styles portray refinement and good form in every line.

The Latch String is Always Out.  
SUITS OR OVERCOATS \$18.00 AND UP

## BLOCH TAILORING CO.

MASONIC BLDG. HOUSE OF TAILORED VALUES  
CLARKSBURG, W. VA.

## ARE YOU A MEMBER?

**Clarksburg Furniture Co.**  
THE FURNITURE CLUB STORE

Join our Club and furnish your home by the new system, the easy payment plan.

EVERYTHING FOR THE HOME

**Clarksburg Furniture Co.**  
BOTH PHONES 145-147 W. MAIN ST.

## OUR HOME DEPOSIT SYSTEM

TRY IT AND THE RESULTS WILL SURPRISE YOU.



To overcome the temptation to spend we will lend you FREE one of our beautiful SAVINGS BANKS as illustrated above. All you are required to do is bring, send or mail a small deposit, one dollar or more, as you like to our bank.

You then receive a Savings Bank which is loaned to you FREE as long as you keep an account with us, also a pass-book in which your first deposit, as well as later ones, will be duly entered. We pay 4 per cent interest on Savings and Time Deposits.

## CLARKSBURG TRUST CO.

Capital \$400,000  
A BANK FOR ALL THE PEOPLE.  
Cor. Third and Pike Sts. Opp. Postoffice.

READ TELEGRAM CLASSIFIED ADS.